

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY - NOMINATION FORM**

(Type all entries - complete applicable sections)

STATE: New Jersey	
COUNTY: Essex	
FOR NPS USE ONLY	
ENTRY NUMBER 3	DATE 1972

1. NAME	
COMMON: St. Barnabas' Episcopal Church	
AND/OR HISTORIC: Same as above	

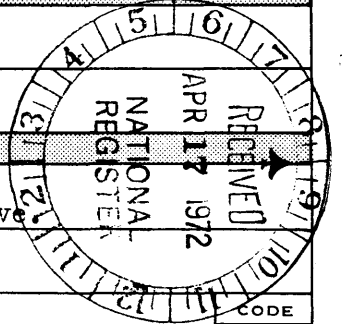
2. LOCATION	
STREET AND NUMBER: W. Market St., Sussex Ave., & Roseville Ave.	
CITY OR TOWN: Newark	
STATE: New Jersey	CODE 34
COUNTY: Essex	CODE 013

3. CLASSIFICATION	
CATEGORY (Check One)	OWNERSHIP
☐ District ☐ Site ☐ Object	☒ Building ☐ Structure ☐ Both
☐ Public ☒ Private ☐ Both	Public Acquisition: ☐ In Process ☐ Being Considered
☒ Occupied ☐ Unoccupied ☐ Preservation work in progress	ACCESSIBLE TO THE PUBLIC Yes: ☒ Restricted ☐ Unrestricted ☐ No
PRESENT USE (Check One or More as Appropriate)	
☐ Agricultural ☐ Commercial ☐ Educational ☐ Entertainment	☐ Government ☐ Industrial ☐ Military ☐ Museum
☐ Park ☐ Private Residence ☒ Religious ☐ Scientific	☐ Transportation ☐ Other (Specify) _____ _____

4. OWNER OF PROPERTY	
OWNER'S NAME: St. Barnabas' Episcopal Church	
STREET AND NUMBER: W. Market St., Sussex Ave., & Roseville Ave.	
CITY OR TOWN: Newark	STATE: New Jersey
	CODE 34

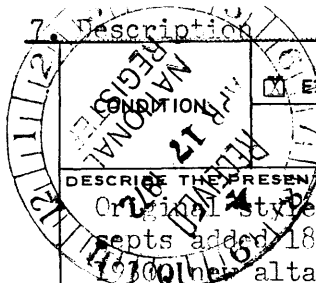
5. LOCATION OF LEGAL DESCRIPTION	
COURTHOUSE, REGISTRY OF DEEDS, ETC: Essex County Hall of Records	
STREET AND NUMBER: High Street	
CITY OR TOWN: Newark	STATE: New Jersey
	CODE 34

6. REPRESENTATION IN EXISTING SURVEYS	
TITLE OF SURVEY: New Jersey Historic Sites Inventory	
DATE OF SURVEY: ☐ Federal ☒ State ☐ County ☐ Local	
DEPOSITORY FOR SURVEY RECORDS: Historic Sites Office	
STREET AND NUMBER: Box 1120	
CITY OR TOWN: Trenton	STATE: New Jersey
	CODE 34



SEE INSTRUCTIONS

STATE: New Jersey	COUNTY: Essex	ENTRY NUMBER 3	DATE OCT 18 1972
FOR NPS USE ONLY			



7. Description	
(Check One)	
☒ Excellent	☐ Good ☐ Fair ☐ Deteriorated ☐ Ruins ☐ Unexposed
(Check One)	
☒ Altered	☐ Unaltered
(Check One)	
☐ Moved	☒ Original Site
DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (if known) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE	
Original style maintained in periodic enlargements: completed 1864, transepts added 1869, tower heightened and porch added 1913, new Sacristry 1930, new altar 1939, the old altar retained in transept. The compiler is relying almost exclusively on description by Kenneth Schnall, but has visited the premises interior and exterior for inspection several times. The churches interior in quaint, somewhat squat Gothic effect - sprawled somewhat by the 1869 addition of relatively spacious transepts is totally English Parish Gothic, of humble parish scale, in keeping with the early Gothic Revival movement. The predominant focus is upon a square "east end" with pointed-arch Gothic "east end" window, above altar-work, some of which latter has been modified still in Gothic. Kenneth B. Schnall, 1965 Thesis, (see bibliography): "The church occupies the entire triangle of land which is bordered by Roseville and Sussex Avenues and West Market Street. A large manse and community hall are on the lot with the church which is oriented roughly on an east-west axis with front door actually facing the northwest. The church which is small in size appears as a cluster masonry from almost all sides of the triangular block. This is due to the fact that the transepts, which are short but wide, cover a good portion of the short nave side walls. Elevated somewhat above the street level, yet close to the sidewalk, the building maintains a rustic charm in a busy neighborhood. The entire building is constructed of small rectangular brownstone blocks in an irregular bond. A small central porch, short but wide transepts, and a small sacristy below the south transept break the exterior walls into sharp angles. Small double early English style windows are set shallow in the nave and transept walls without dripstone or molding. A thick string-course runs completely around the lower part of the building and acts as a sill for the windows which reach close to the high pitched roof. Early English style buttressing like those at the building's corners are short and wide with a single top weathering. The roof in both the nave and transepts is of shingle and has a high pitch that makes the side walls appear somewhat short. The gable ends have a thick stone cornice. Despite the fact that the front porch was added in 1913, a real attempt was made to relate the materials and design to the main body of the building. The porch covers a good portion of the facade and has a conspicuously deep-set front which is set under a wide molding. The porch has its own buttressing, and engages the building's original gabled doorway on the wall behind, while the porch parapet is capped with wide battlements. The lower gable wall has deep set early English style windows while the upper gable wall has a round traceried rose window with six cusped points and a dripstone with small bossed ends. A sacristy water color suggests that the original tower was shorter. Alterations to the tower seem to have been the wide parapet and battlements. The tower provides a small vestibule entrance for the church to the side wall of the small nave. Long set-off corner buttresses run from the ground line to the parapet to give support to the tower. The nave is short and runs quickly to the wide transepts. Additional space is provided by an apse square which is as wide as the nave. Exposed wood planking and principal rafters are supported by heavy carved wooden hammerbeam braces. The ceiling braces engage slender wooden clustered piers, which form small arcades for the narrow side aisles which run close to the ornate wainscoted walls. (Cont.)	

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

3. Significance

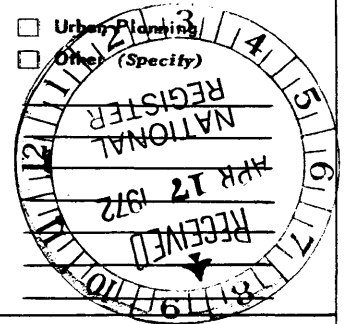
PERIOD (Check One or More as Appropriate)

- ☐ Pre-Columbian ☐ 16th Century ☐ 18th Century ☐ 20th Century
☐ 15th Century ☐ 17th Century ☒ 19th Century

SPECIFIC DATE(S) (If Applicable and Known) Org. 1852; fire 1862; stone ch. ded. 6/11/1864

AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE (Check One or More as Appropriate)

- | | | | |
|--|---------------------------------------|---|--|
| ☐ Aboriginal | ☐ Education | ☐ Political | ☐ Urban Planning |
| ☐ Prehistoric | ☐ Engineering | ☒ Religion/Philosophy | ☐ Other (Specify) |
| ☐ Historic | ☐ Industry | ☐ Science | |
| ☐ Agriculture | ☐ Invention | ☐ Sculpture | |
| ☒ Architecture | ☐ Landscape | ☐ Social/Humanitarian | |
| ☐ Art | ☐ Architecture | ☐ Theater | |
| ☐ Commerce | ☐ Literature | ☐ Transportation | |
| ☐ Communications | ☐ Military | | |
| ☐ Conservation | ☐ Music | | |



STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

The significance is chiefly architectural but there are several other factors to be discussed first. The church was organized 1852 and built in a virtually open country section then of Newark, tho' only about 1¹/₂ miles from downtown Broad St. The original frame church, consecrated by Bishop Doane in 1855, burned down, Nov. 17, 1862, of supposed incendiary origin. There is confusion or inconsistency, unfortunately, within Schnall's Thesis over which St. Barnabas Church at this location architect Roberts designed, which confusion the compiler Geyer, has conclusively resolved by reference to a picture in Diocesan record files which show unmistakably a frame church destroyed in 1862, totally dis-similar to the rendering hanging in the present sacristy, re-examined, unmistakably stone and identified "T. A. Roberts, architect, E. A. Sargent, Delaware." Further research may indicate whether the transepts of 1869 were Robert's work, also the tower heightening which features battlements: Roberts added to John Welch's battlemented Orphan Asylum below in 1874-75. Architect Thomas A. Roberts, of Newark, achieved some considerable distinctions in his day. St. Barnabas' original drawing above appears as distinctly his own expression within the disciplined early Gothic Revival context. His 1868-72 larger Lincoln Park Church, Clifton Ave., Reformed subsequently, First Reformed, still adhered predominantly to the early Gothic Revival movement, but reflected also his gradual transition as with Britain's esteemed William Butterfield into Victorian details of a wide variety of creativity, but his full originality and versatility was not fully explored by 1971, by this compiler. Robert's scholarship and faithful adherence to the styles of slightly earlier than his time is borne-out in his being selected by two highly responsible bodies to make additions to the noted works of two great masters. He is known to have visited Europe. His 1875 work on the old (demolished) Essex County Court House was in addition to that unique Egyptian Greek Revival 1837 Court House by nationally noted John Haviland, and his 1874-75 addition to noted John Welch's Eberhardt Hall (NCE), originally 1857 as the Newark Orphan Asylum, carried out Welch's original plan for a south wing in Tudor (Elizabethan), with Flemish gable effect. Roberts was sometimes in partnership with others, but for the two churches mentioned, only his name is mentioned in any single reference. He merits further research for additional works.

A recent Rector was married to the daughter of New York Governor Nelson Rockefeller. He and others instituted, and others carry on, an exceptional community outreach program, including counselling, social, humanitarian and other programs specializing in drama, music, and (Continued)

9. MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES

Newark Episcopal Diocese Files, 24 Rector Street, Newark, New Jersey.
Pamphlet. 75th Anniversary of St. Barnabas' Parish.
Schnall, Kenneth B. A 1965 Thesis, "19th Century Churches of Newark",
on file in Newark Public Library, Newark, New Jersey.
Stanton, P. B. The Gothic Revival and American Church Architecture.
page 186.

10. GEOGRAPHICAL DATA

LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE COORDINATES DEFINING A RECTANGLE LOCATING THE PROPERTY			OR	LATITUDE AND LONGITUDE COORDINATES DEFINING THE CENTER POINT OF A PROPERTY OF LESS THAN TEN ACRES		
CORNER	LATITUDE Degrees Minutes Seconds	LONGITUDE Degrees Minutes Seconds		LATITUDE Degrees Minutes Seconds	LONGITUDE Degrees Minutes Seconds	
NW	° ' "	° ' "		40 ° 45 ' 05 "	74 ° 11 ' 37 "	
NE	° ' "	° ' "				
SE	° ' "	° ' "				
SW	° ' "	° ' "				

APPROXIMATE ACREAGE OF NOMINATED PROPERTY: 1 acre

LIST ALL STATES AND COUNTIES FOR PROPERTIES OVERLAPPING STATE OR COUNTY BOUNDARIES

STATE:	CODE	COUNTY:	CODE

11. FORM PREPARED BY

NAME AND TITLE:
Donald W. Geyer, Licensed "Professional Planner" & Architectural Historian

ORGANIZATION: _____ DATE: 9/71

STREET AND NUMBER:
351 Broad Street

CITY OR TOWN: Newark STATE: New Jersey CODE: 34

12. STATE LIAISON OFFICER CERTIFICATION

As the designated State Liaison Officer for the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-665), I hereby nominate this property for inclusion in the National Register and certify that it has been evaluated according to the criteria and procedures set forth by the National Park Service. The recommended level of significance of this nomination is:

National ☐ State ☐ Local ☒

Name: Richard J. Sullivan
Title: Commissioner, Department of Environmental Protection

Date: 3-17-72

NATIONAL REGISTER VERIFICATION

I hereby certify that this property is included in the National Register.

Chief, Office of Archeology and Historic Preservation

Date: Robert M. Utley

ATTEST: 19/18/72

William M. Smith
Keeper of The National Register

Date: _____

SEE INSTRUCTIONS

**NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES
INVENTORY - NOMINATION FORM**

(Continuation Sheet) (1)

STATE New Jersey	
COUNTY Essex	
FOR NPS USE ONLY	
ENTRY NUMBER OCT 18 1972	DATE

(Number all entries)

St. Barnabas' Episcopal Church
New Jersey Code: 34
Essex Co. Code: 013

Section 7. Continued

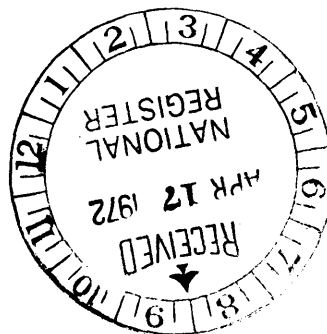
The ceilings in the transepts have deep-set panels and contrast greatly with the nave roof. The windows in the nave are small and set deep in the wall with a wooden tracery and wide sloping sill. The apse is as wide as the nave and has a wide double step for the altar. A contemporary reredos, circ. 1939, Gothic, in the apse, which is a bit too large for the rear wall, covers the bottom part of the three altar windows. The apse ceiling is wood but somewhat different in style than the nave. Although St. Barnabas' is a small building, it has an unusual warmth due to the strong use of wood in the interior." There is a stone floor, perhaps not original, and a full basement.

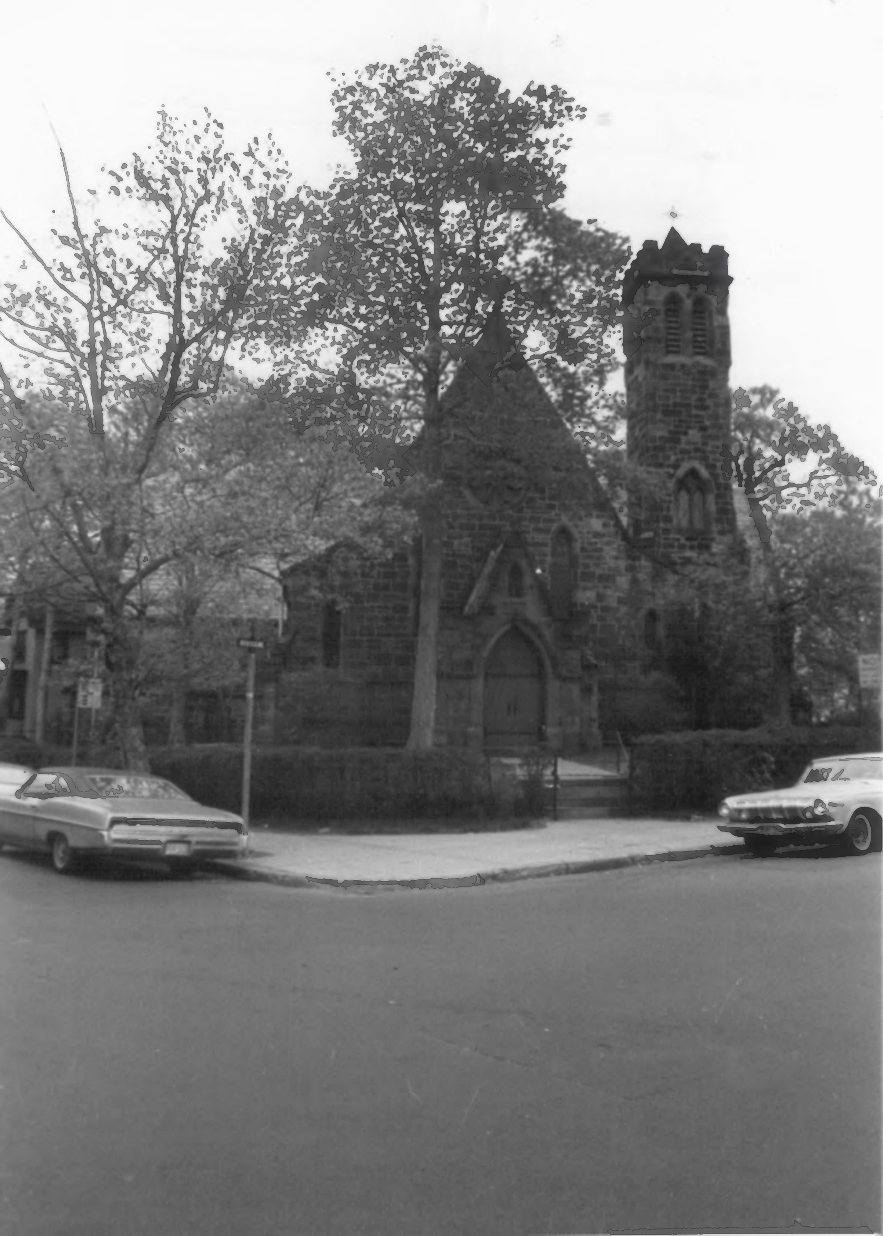
Section 8. Continued

other visual and creative arts with a now chiefly black constituency, with heavy youth orientation.

Congressional Representation

Joseph G. Minish, Congressman (11th District)
Clifford P. Case, U. S. Senator
Harrison A. Williams, U. S. Senator





NPS Number 10/18/72

Title: St. Barnabas' Episcopal
Church, Essex, New Jersey

Loc. General view from
west.

PROPERTY OF THE NATIONAL REGISTER

front, from n.w.

SUBJECT: St. Barnabas Ch. (Epis.)

LOCALITY: Newark, N.J.

SOURCE: D.W. Geyer

46
1971

28